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Waste and extravagance appear to be the order of the day. Economy, frugality and thrift are no longer commended and proscribed, as in the past, and better days of the Republic. If our women, instead of volunteering to take the places of men who would enlist for the war had associated themselves together to resist and overcome the waste and extravagance of the times, their example in that regard would have been of great service in restoring virtue and purity which are the strength and glory of a nation. The criminal extravagance of the people at the present time is without a parallel. The resources of the nation are being wasted in riotous living and at a time when retrenchment and reform should be the rule. This is a work to which they should direct their attention and energy, and for which they are peculiarly fitted. If they desire to do good and accomplish a real benefit to the nation, let them make war upon the extravagance which pervades every class of society, for it is the cause of more demoralization and crime than all other causes combined.

But enough. We only make these suggestions to show what can be done and what should be done by those who have personal or official influence, and whose duty it is to exert it for the public good.

A published statement of the imports of dry goods and other articles at the port of New York for January, February and March, of this year, only three months, and the exports of domestic produce for the same period, exhibit the following results:

Imports.
Dry goods, \$2,200,000
Other articles, \$1,100,000
Total, \$3,300,000

Exports.
Dry goods, \$1,100,000
Other articles, \$1,100,000
Total, \$2,200,000

These figures show a startling result. The balance of trade is paid in gold for the first three months of the present year is within a fraction of thirty millions of dollars. How long could any nation stand such a drain upon its resources without national bankruptcy? And yet in the face of figures like these, and with the inevitable result which must follow the present policy of the Government and the individual extravagance of the people, not a thought is given to the matter by those in authority, or any effort made to remedy the evil. On the other hand five Western Governors, to advance schemes of personal aggrandizement, have contracted with Mr. Lincoln, on their own account, to withdraw eighty-five thousand men from the Northwestern Agricultural States, just at a time when labor is most needed to put in the spring crops and tend and harvest the growing ones, without which the people at home, the soldiers in the field, and of course the government itself must suffer. And if we raise no surplus produce for exportation, we shall of course have nothing but gold to pay the balance of trade against us. What then? Can it be otherwise than bankruptcy general and individual?

In view of the present and prospective condition of affairs, one of our most sagacious and successful merchants, a decided Republican in politics and literally responding to every cry upon him for public purposes, remarked to us yesterday, that he could not see the policy of the Western Governors voluntarily withdrawing labor from their States just at this period. Some politicians, however, who have not brains enough to comprehend more than one idea at a time, make a parade of their loyalty by declaring that every business must be dropped but war. Let that advice be followed, and the means of prosecuting the war and the war itself would soon drop out. We advise such men to look at the startling exhibit of the condition of the exports and imports of the first three months of this year, given at the head of this article, and if they have an idea about an oyster they cannot fail to comprehend the road to ruin which the present financial policy of the country is fast driving us.

The injustice to Indiana.
Ohio has nearly double the population of Indiana, and Illinois numbers much more, at least twenty five or thirty per cent. Indiana's proportion of the eighty-five thousand hundred day's men offered to Mr. Lincoln by the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin would be about thirteen thousand. Notwithstanding this difference in the population, Governor Morton offered to put Indiana upon a par with Ohio and Illinois. To say nothing about placing this burden upon the Western States, when New England and the Eastern States have not even filled their quotas, and our own State is in excess of all the demands made upon her, Governor Morton pledges Indiana, without the knowledge or consent of her citizens however, for just as many militia or hundred day men as did the Governors of Ohio and Illinois. Why should Indiana be thus burdened? Was Gov. Morton overreached by Governors Bacon and Yates, who were willing, as the representative of Indiana, to place this burden upon her people to advance his personal interests?

Protest marshals as slave drivers.
The New York Evening Post makes this comment upon the proceedings of Gen. Banks in Louisiana:
"We remarked the other day upon the singular proceedings of General Banks in procuring a election of State officers, but we did not then know that the proceedings were organized, and in denying the right of suffrage to the most loyal class of the State, which is at the same time intelligent and patriotic. It might have been added that the management of the negro laborers has been no less unfortunate. He has released the multitudes of people made free by the proclamation of the President, to a condition of servitude which is hardly one degree removed from the system of slavery which prevailed. The negroes are as much in the power of the planters as they ever were, with the single difference that the overseers have been changed into protest marshals."

By-and-by, the people of the north will have eyes to see and ears to hear on this subject. Louisiana, the "unhappy" Constitution, wasted thousands of northern lives and expended millions of northern money to "reconstruct" Louisiana and "emancipate" the negroes. The whole extract, the Post gives us the net result of the operation. The new state is a sham, and the negroes are slaves still, with the protest marshals for overseers.

It is not the fault of Banks, however. He has faithfully obeyed orders. His work is Lincoln's work. He could not make white men of negroes. He found it necessary to govern them as they are, and he has done so. He has found it necessary to govern them as they are, and he has done so. He has found it necessary to govern them as they are, and he has done so.

It is better to leave them where we found them, Louisiana can care for them better and cheaper than Wisconsin or Massachusetts. (Milwaukee News.)

Negro-Phobia, or "Nigger on the Brain."

This disease is not treated in the writings of Hippocrates, Galen, or modern physicians. It is supposed to be the result of prejudice, envy and jealousy, superinduced by excessive force of power.

It is first made its appearance on this continent among the descendants of the Puritans, who inhabit a region of country known as New England.

The disease is very insidious in its character and dangerous in its tendency. It affects in a most wonderful manner the imagination and every function of the body.

The symptoms of this disease are various and alternating, as the sequel will show. The patient has great intolerance to light, and has very imperfect vision—not being able to distinguish black from white. The sense of smell is also much impaired—the patient not being able to distinguish the difference between the smell of the odor of roses and that of a polecat. The voice of the patient is very imperfect—generally of a whining and nasal twang.

This disease has raged with great violence of late years in the Northern portions of the United States, and especially in New England, where it has been the cause of much suffering and death. It is a disease which is not only a physical but a moral and social evil.

Persons laboring under this disease are never sensible of their insanity or mental condition. They think all persons who will not believe as they do, in witches and witchcraft, Millerism, spiritual rapings, free love, &c., and that the negro is the highest type of man.

In religion, as in politics, they are fanatics, denying the divinity of the Bible as written by Moses and the Prophets, they take their own declarations as their rule of faith, fearing neither God nor man.

The patient has generally an indescribable feeling that something is about to happen, and is constantly looking about him with a morbid and suspicious eye. The tongue of the patient is furred, dry and scaly, tinged with black, and uncontrollable.

The eyes of the patient are red and glaring, resembling very much those of an angry serpent. The respirations are irregular, wheezing and convulsive.

The patient is excessively irritable and cannot bear to be contradicted, and is subject to fits of frenzy and helpless impotence.

His mind is constantly filled with a tumult of conflicting emotions.

This disease is contagious, and especially so among persons of similar habits.

Patients afflicted with "nigger on the brain" are usually troubled with various verminous, as an accompanying disease.

The treatment of this disease is very difficult. So many indications are presented, it is almost impossible to prescribe a course of treatment which will effect a cure.

When a patient is afflicted with this disease, the first thing to be done is to remove him from the influence of the disease, and to place him in a cool, airy, and comfortable situation.

It is to be hoped that the medical world will investigate the subject, and, if possible, come to some definite conclusion as to the nature, etiology and treatment of this malady, which commenced its ravages when the patients were first seen on the shores of New England holding blue lights in their hands, and crying out to the Union to butcher men and women.

Washington.
The intelligent and readable Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, under date of April 28th, writes as follows in regard to the condition of affairs in that city:

An English officer now here on a visit yesterday asked an American friend if the cavalry were on guard in the city, and the latter replied that they were not, and that the only cavalry in the city were the "niggers" who were on guard in the city.

The only place where there seem to be any soldiers is in the city of Washington, where there are a few soldiers, and where there are a few soldiers, and where there are a few soldiers.

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PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LAST.

A Very Curious Letter from Honest Old Abraham to the People of the Nation. He saves the Constitution by Overthrowing it. Why it was so. Fremont, Cameron and Hunter for doing what the Government did him self. It lays a strong hand upon the colored element. Events. General him. The Negro Question very Quaintly Put.

EXECUTIVE MANDATE.
Washington, April 4.

A. G. Hodges, Esq., Frankfurt, Ky.
My Dear Sir—You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I have said to you in your presence, to Governor Bramante and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

"I am not anti-slavery. If slavery is not a crime, it is not a crime. I am not anti-slavery. If slavery is not a crime, it is not a crime. I am not anti-slavery. If slavery is not a crime, it is not a crime."

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HIGHER IMPORTANT NEWS.

Gen. Lee's Designs. Washington to be Attacked. Newborn, N. C. to be Captured. Incompetency of Gen. Banks.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. News.]
WASHINGTON, April 28.

If the information which I have received today is correct, and I have no doubt that it is, Gen. Banks will be very soon to be dismissed from his command, but also to be court-martialed for gross incompetence. The people have not yet been allowed to see a true statement of the recent disaster on the Red River. But I have the facts, and the "Washington Post" has them, and when they are published, they will show our losses have been frightfully severe; that some of the divisions engaged were literally cut to pieces; that the army had been more than decimated, and, worse than all, that the whole calamity might have been averted if Gen. Banks had possessed of ordinary prudence and military sagacity. The Administration may blow and bluster about another advance towards Shreveport; but be assured that such an advance is an utter impossibility. The army is utterly demoralized, and the Government has no other resource than to send out a new army.

The Confederate forces which defeated Banks so signally are known to number 25,000 men. There is a strong probability, therefore, that we are now facing a more formidable force than we have ever before encountered. Gen. Banks' army, which was marching southward to join Gen. Banks, will also fall a prey to the Confederate forces, and the Government will be forced to send out a new army.

I am satisfied, too, from what I learn from North Carolina, that, had our disaster been known to Washington on the 24th, according to this authority, Newbern is now being, or soon will be, attacked both by land and naval force, in such strength as to make all resistance unavailing.

If it be true, as is generally believed, that Meade's army, augmented by the addition of Burnside's corps, is en route for the Rapidan, with the intention of crossing the stream, there is no doubt there will be a bloody conflict there, but it will not be fought with the bulk of Gen. Lee's army. There was good ground for Gen. Meade's belief that the army would be defeated, and that it would be defeated, and that it would be defeated.

It may not be Gen. Lee's intention to invade Pennsylvania at the present time. But it certainly is his intention to draw General Meade's army from its present position, and to strike a blow in a very different direction. This end of course, it is very different direction. This end of course, it is very different direction.

It is understood to be Gen. Lee's design to attack and hold in check Gen. Meade's army with this portion of his force, and perhaps even to fall back before the latter nearly to Richmond, and then to strike a blow in a very different direction. This end of course, it is very different direction.

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